The National Tribune.

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is very gratifying for men and women the pension roll of the Bevolution. It will be equally gratifying in the future for a man's descendants to find that he

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 38.-WHOLE NO. 1193.



Campaions of the Army of the Potomac

uncovered to the enemy.

IF BUTLER HAD TAKEN PETERSBURG.

In the actual situation the only effective

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania from the Commencement to the Close of the War, ing could be more complete than the plan, 1861-1865.

By WILLIAM SWINTON.

COPYRIGHT BY CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK CITY, 1882. THE CAMPAIGN CHANGES CHARACTER. | Bermuda Hundred, must have been quite

Defeat of the Auxiliary Operations-Sigel and Hunter Driven Out of the Shenandoah. Butler Bottled Up at Bermuda Hundred. Gen. Grant Moves by the Left Flank-Foiled at the North Anna-Flanks Again Across

Tolopotomy Creek.

the Pamunkey-Change of Ease of Supplies.

Thus far in the campaign, the course of this narrative has followed the main action as waged between the two mighty adversaries in tidewater Virginia. It is now to set forth their relations with the general

system of operations. The force under Gen. Butler was assembled at Yorktown and at Gloucester Point, on the opposite side of the York River, during the month of April. It was composed of the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. W. F. Smith, and the Tenth Corps (29) which Gen. Q. A. Gillmore had lately brought from the coast of South Carolina. Gen. Butler had in addition a division of horse, under Gen. Kautz; this division was at this time at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The strength of the army was somewhat above 30,000 of all arms.

BUTLER'S CAMPAIGN.

At Yorktown, Butler was in position to move by land up the Peninsula in the direction of Richmond; to use the line of the York River for an advance similar to that of McClellan, in 1862, or to take up the line of the James and threaten the Confederate Capital from the south side. The last was the move actually intended, but the real destination of this column was kept secret; and feints of striking in both the other directions were made. The 1st itler dispatched a detac his force (Henry's Brigade of Turner's Division) by water to West Point, at the head of the York, and at the same time he fallen off on the Lynchburg or Danville positions, and caused him to believe that sent a force of 1,800 cavalry to move by line. But even had Lee attempted, by way of West Point, across the Peninsula. attract the attention of the enemy toward his main body when it should have reached alone the defense of the line of the Appo- drew. its destination. Kautz, with his mounted mattex against any force the Confederates division, was instructed to move northward from Suffolk to the south side.

During the night of May 4, the same day the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan, the entire command of Butler embarked on transports, dropped down the York, passed Fortress Monroe, and entering the James, ascended that river, convoyed by a fleet of gunboats. The following afternoon a landing was effected on the south side of the James-one detachment at City Point, another at Fort Powhatan, a few miles below; but the main body a mile or two above City Point, at Bermuda Hundred, a neck of land formed between Petersburg and Richmond—10 small force of the enemy was encountered, miles north of the former and 20 miles and after a brisk skirmish the brigade resouth to the latter place. The landing was turned. a complete surprise, and was made without

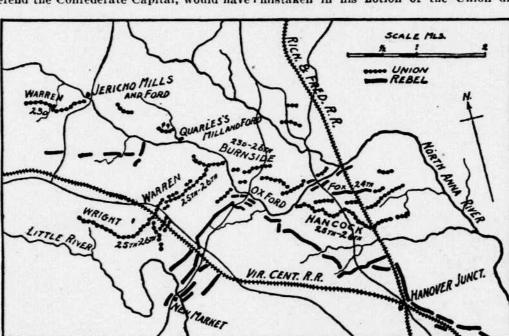
time very trivial. GRANT'S INSTRUCTIONS NOT PLAIN. ficult to tell precisely what was expected of that officer. He was commanded first of all to intrench at City Point, which would tion, either to defeat Lee or drive him into the intrenchments at Richmond; that he solved to turn northward, in order to aid would then approach the Confederate Capital from the direction of the north and west, and, swinging across the James, make a junction with Butler, whose signal for action was to be Grant's guns thundering on the north side. But, as Grant's guns were never heard thundering on the north side, it is a matter of less surprise that Butler also was foiled in his part. Moreover, I shall attempt to show that there was, in any event, very little likelihood that the James River column would meet what

seem to have been Gen. Grant's expecta-NOT EXPECTED BUTLER WOULD CAPTURE

An advance against Richmond by the south bank of the James placed that great river between the city and the assailants, and the defense of the points of passage could readily be maintained by the local James River and Drewry's Bluff, and on against Richmond—being, as he himself to be thrown back salient on an eminence completely commanding the position gained. The flanks fell back on the Confederates' left to the was also powerless for offensive operations against Richmond—being, as he himself their right extended in a porthwesterly said at the time, bottled up and hermeticalgarrison until strengthened to withstand cuss this problem in detail, as it is hardly complicates any operation on that line, determined to attack on the morning of the part of his force to the assistance of the whether directed against Richmond imme- 16th. diately, or with a view to invest it from the south side, or with the object of holding a debouche for the Army of the Potomac above that city. This is the dangerous exposure of its rear and communications

To this division was assigned the duty of moving directly forward simultaneously with the attack in front, and lay-ing hold of the Union line of retreat. Nothbut its execution was very far from filling the measure of Beauregard's expectations.

REBEL TURNING COLUMN TURNED. The right of Smith's line, where the shock of the turning column was first felt, was held by Heckman's Brigade. This was quite overwhelmed by the suddenness of the blow, and as the enemy was then entirely in rear of the right flank, a great disaster seemed imminent. It happened fortunately, however, that the night before to secure a lodgment on the south side of to Gen. Smith as a reserve to his line. the James River, below Richmond, in case One of these regiments, the 112th N. Y., he Army of the Potomac should need to be | happily arrived at this critical juncture, transferred thither. This purpose might best of all have been attained by another operation, which, while serving this end, where the transverse road on which they would have had the most important bear- were moving forward crosses the road running back to Bermuda Hundred. This lat-



could spare to bring against it. It will now be seen how speedy was the punishment that befell dispositions originally

CUTTING RICHMOND & PETERSBURG R. R. by the sinuous course of the James and which engaged Butler's first attention. The ly and shot as snared game by the Union Appoint of debarkation was

Thus far there had been no indication molestation. Indeed, the Confederate force of any considerable body of the enemy in about Petersburg and Richmond was at this the vicinity, but that night the van of Beau- heavier force against the right flank, this vania, was begun. But as Lee's front at Savannah, and Florida, reached Petersburg. When therefore, on the morning of the 7th, Gen. Smith's disposal against a serious Gen. Butler's instructions from Gen. a column of five brigades moved out to de-Grant prescribed Richmond as his objective stroy the Petersburg & Richmond Rail-point: but his operations were to be con-road, the enemy was found in a position round in order to attain a lateral road leadpoint; but his operations were to be con-tingent upon the results achieved by the covering that road, from Walthal Junction Army of the Potomac. The program north to Chester Station. Brooks attacked drawn up by the Lieutenant-General for Butler's governance is indeed vague, and in ground; but rallying, it pushed back his the communications, and even the depot on some respects contradictory, and it is dif- right, and finally both parties withdrew. On the morning of the 9th another ad-

vance was made to the railroad. Here a force was left facing in the direction of he could better cover what was of value indicate rather a defensive than an offen-give purpose. Further instructions ordered southward, toward Petersburg. The enemy him to move against Richmond by the south was soon met and driven, skirmishing, to bank of the James capturing it if possible, Swift Creek (three miles from Petersburg), and if not, investing it on the south side so on the right bank of which he occupied a as to have his left resting on the James strong line of earthworks. Having meanabove Richmond. It is, however, clearly while effectually destroyed the railroad, set forth in papers not embodied by Gen.
Grant in his official report, that Butler's action was to hinge on Gen. Grant's own success; that he expected, after decisive action, either to defeat Lee or drive him into "in full retreat to Richmond," that he re- line of retreat by the turnpike. Beaure-

was made in the direction of Richmond. Whatever force of the enemy was encounbank of Proctor's Creek. Next morning (13th) the enemy withdrew from the creek in the lines at Bermuda Hundred. The to an intrenched line in the rear. This line, if adequately held, would have been 3,000, and the Union loss nearly 4,000. extreme right. The possession of this line, intrenchments. however, only revealed the enemy holding an interior line of works, with a bastion Butler allowed himself to be thrown back garrison until strengthened to withstand their right extended in a northwesterly said at the time, bottled up and hermetical-direction beyond any point visible. The ly sealed. It was still open to him, howprong or arm of the works which Gen. Gill- ever, to pass to the south bank of the Appossible that Gen. Grant ever really expected Gen. Butler to capture Richmond. at the bastion salient before mentioned. Equally remote was the possibility of in- Butler's force was much strung out, and vesting it from the south bank of the James, an assault ordered for the next morning where the ground is a low, open plain. But had to be abandoned for the want of availthere is another circumstance that greatly able troops to form a column. It was then ordered by Gen. Grant to detach the major

> BEAUREGARD'S ATTACK UNDER A CLOUD OF EGYPTIAN FOG.

The night of the 15th every thing was presently of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the approach of adverse masses for the percentage of the percentage

ings on the general object of the campaign. necessary to interrupt for a time this recital, and trace the development of the burg, which, as the strategic key to Rich when the purpose was foiled by the stubmovements cooperative under Butler and of the fall of that city. Had Petersburg born resistance of the two regiments above named. It is probable that the resistance Sigel, on the banks of the James River and been taken at this time, it is probable that here encountered gave the Confederate comin the Valley of the Shenandoah. This I Lee, abandoning as vain the attempt to mander the impression that he had been shall only do so far as may be necessary defend the Confederate Capital, would have mistaken in his notion of the Union dis-

the Union right, instead of resting where throwing himself upon Butler, to recover it really did, was thrown back en echelon. Petersburg, the James River column was Thus disconcerted and confused in the thick Richmond, and then make a junction with sufficiently powerful to have maintained fog, the Confederate turning column with-

SMITH'S WIRED STUMPS EFFECTIVE.

While this flanking operation was in execution, Beauregard assailed energetically the front of Smith's line, held by the divisions of Brooks and Weitzel. But so far from gaining any success here, he met a The debarkation of the force was com-pleted by the 6th. As the instructions of ure due to a novel and ingenious device of Gen. Grant were first of all to intrench, the Gen. Smith, who had caused his men a construction of a defensive front across the day or two before to wind a large amount narrow neck of Bermuda Hundred was im- of telegraph wire (here found) around the which it struck near Walthal Junction. A stumps of trees, and thus cover their front. mediately begun. This line was drawn within three miles of the Richmond & forward to the assault, not perceiving the letersburg Railroad, the destruction of wire in the fog, they were tripped violent-

on foot a repetition of his turning move in ing directly back to Bermuda Hundred. the communications, and even the depot on the James, which had been left but feebly defended-Gen. Smith ordered a retirement of his line to a position in the rear, where

While these things were passing on Smith's front, Gillmore's Corps, on the left, had been less engaged. His right, indeed, felt the shock of the same attacks that were made upon Smith, but his left was entirely unassailed. This was due to the

BUTLER RETIRED TO BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Two days afterward a general advance ment would not only have relieved the pressure on Smith, but would have taken Beauregard's line in reverse. When Smith's Corps was withdrawn, Gen. Gillmore conthe Confederates took position on the left formed to the movement. The whole force was then by Gen. Butler withdrawn withdifficult to carry by assault; but Gen. Gill- Beauregard followed up leisurely, and threw nore succeeded in turning it, and held its up a defensive line confronting Butler's

It was certainly very unfortunate that important stroke he could possibly have Army of the Potomac, which was then ap-

proaching the Chickahominy.

IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY. The expeditionary force in the Shenanstill. A thin film of clouds slightly ob- doah Valley and West Virginia was divided which the operating column must make. It scured the sky, but it was not so heavy as into two columns—one under Crook, consist hardly to be supposed that, in framing to interfere seriously with the moonlight, sisting of a force of infantry and a divia plan of operations for the James River and the heavens gave no token of what was sion of cavalry under Gen. Averell, to move column, there could be failure to note the certainty of the approach of adverse masses of the dames in the certainty of the approach of adverse masses of the dames in the dames of the dam

stances, and contemplated a simultaneous onset in front with a thrusting forward of the flanking column, to gain the rear of the Union line by the unguarded interval on its right flank. To make his stroke still more sure, the Confederate commander, while moving up with his main force from Petersburg to Butler's front, had left one of his divisions, under Gen. Whiting, in position at a point on the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad, a considerable distance to the rear of the left of Butler's force. To this division was assigned the of ammunition were nearly exhausted, he determined to return. But this he judged too perilous by the route over which he had advanced, seeing that the enemy, by means of the Virginia Central Railroad, might rapidly throw forces in his rear. He hought it better, therefore, to retire by the line of the Kanawha.

RAW TROOPS SCARED BY GUERRILLAS.

His supplies had nearly given out; but it was confidently expected that great store would be found at Meadow Bridge, five or six marches from Lynchburg, where a halfmillion rations had been left a few days before by Crook and Averell, under guard of two Ohio regiments of 100 days' men. These troops, however, were stampeded by a contemptible handful of guerrillas, and, service that Butler's force could render to-ward the execution of the general plan was of Ames's Division of Gillmore's Corps Hunter's column by way of the Alpine and almost impracticable region of West Virginia was attended with great privations: but he succeeded in bringing it through. The eccentric line of retreat taken up put him for several weeks out of all relation with military operations, and entirely uncovered the frontier of the loyal States Aside from great material damage inflicted on the enemy by the destruction of foundries, factories and mills, Hunter's opera-tions had no sensible influence on the campaign in Virginia.

Both cooperative columns being thus disposed of, it is now time to return to the Army of the Potomac.

FROM SPOTSYLVANIA TO THE CHICKAHOMINY The experience of the 12 days before Spotsylvania brought the conviction to every man in the army that the position, as defended, was, in truth, impregnable. Of this even Gen. Grant, anxious as he was to give Lee a crushing blow, was at length convinced. Then, as in the Wilderness, he began a movement to turn the position by a flank march. This is an operation usually accounted very hazardous in the presence of a vigilant enemy. Nevertheless, it was conducted with great precision and skill and complete success. First of all Hancock's Corps, taken from the right of the army, moved on the night of the 20th May, behind the cover of the remaining corps, eastward to Massaponax Church. Thence, heading southward, and preceded by Torbett's Cavalry Division, Hancock, on the following day, pushed his advance to Milford Carlotter of the control of mond Railroad. 17 miles south of his point of starting. The cavalry in advance, with much address, dislodged a hostile force holding the bridge across the Mattapony near this point. (30) and Hancock threw his left over that stream at Bowling Green. In this position it bivouacked on the night In this position it bivouacked on the night of the 21st, and here also the Second Corps remained till the morning of the 23d, while other movements about to be described were under way.

This turning movement, jealously guarded as it was, did not pass unobserved by the enemy. Now, it is well known that a flank march in presence of the hostile ing a blow, and a vigorous commander will not willingly let slip such an occasion of that portion already on the march, or by attacking the portion that remains behind.

WHEN GRANT WITHDREW LEE FELL BACK. ed his adopting this course; for, although made aware of Grant's initiative, he, inthe course of falling back on parallel roads nearer to Richmond, with the intention, however, of again interposing his army across Grant's line of march. Accordingly, at midnight on the 20th, the same night Finding that the Union force was inexpungable by a front attack, Beauregard set grand race between the two armies, similar to that from the Wilderness to Spotsyl-Spotsylvania gave him command of the best tion was really untenable by the force at and direct route leading southward (namely, the telegraph road, with the roads converging on and radiating therefrom), and as it was necessary for the Army of the Potomac, on its delicate flank march, to

Hancock had begun the movement on the night of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st Warren's Corps followed. Lee met this by sending Ewell's Corps after Long-street's. There then remained within the this by sending Ewell's Corps after Long-street's. There then remained within the lines of Spotsylvania, Burnside's and Wright's Corps on the Union side, and Hill's Corps on the Confederate side. Burnside ise; for if Lee purposed making a stand Hill's Corps on the Confederate side. Burnside ise; for if Lee purposed making a stand think the North and South Anna, he between the North and South Anna, he was every promained by the confederate side. Burnside ise; for if Lee purposed making a stand the same time Bartlett's Brigade hurried forward and reestablished the line. Warren had made the passage by an interside left that afternoon. Wright, with the assume the offensive, made a sally on Wright's front, and opened an attack, the but from one to three miles south (the 83d Pa., under Lieut. Col. McCoy), in the advance across the South Anna, and Spotsylvania, ceasing to be the objects either of attack or defense, remained as parts of the series of parallels that along the whole route of the contending armies, from the Rapidan to the James, stand monuments of the most desperate campaign

BOTH ARMIES TO THE NORTH ANNA.

The two armies once fairly on the march, heir operations belong to the domain of both headed, as for a common goal, toward the North Anna. Two marches brought other side; while Hancock had to fight on the rival forces once more close to each The region between Spotsylvania and the

North Anna, through which the advance conducted, is fair and fertile—the face of points of passage opposite his right, either was indeed virgin ground over which the stance of which advantage was at once army advanced, showing none of those deso- taken. The river has here very precipitous executed. This soon became apparent to Butler, and he had made all his preparations to move on that place, when he was tions to move on that place, when he was to move of bloggers and the song was, plunged into the stream breather. made the country bare and barren as a ford's Division on the left. Then push-threshing-floor, the region through which ing out several hundred yards, the corps it now passed seemed a very Araby the took position on the hither side of a piece

Four Good Reasons For Claiming Pension.

TT is creditable to the manliness and unselfishness of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion that 162,000 of them (estimated) have never applied for pension.

But every one of these soldiers who is 62 years of age is now making a mistake in declining a pension, for the following reasons:

1st. It is the duty of every man who has passed the prime of life to husband all his resources, if not for himself, for those who are dependent upon him. Every kind of property is more easily lost than a pension. The soldier who gets a pension for himself facilitates his widow, if he leaves one, getting her pension. A pension for her is particularly valuable, as nobody can get it away from her.

2d. It is an honor to be on the pension roll. This is true, notwithstanding there are some unworthy pensioners. There were some unworthy men awarded lands and knighthood for war service in the old days, but this did not make nobility any the less desirable and

3d. It is very easy now to do the business. The National Tribune Agency will send, upon request, a simple blank form, with full, plain instructions. No examination probably necessary. Some future administration of the Pension Office may be dilatory; the present administration promptly and courteously recognizes the claims of soldiers.

4th. The Government does not need the money you are presenting it every year, and does not thank you for it. Your own neighborhood may need it. It is a well-known fact that the most prosperous communities are those where there is plenty of pension money in circulation.

All About the New "Age" Order.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27, 1890, AND THE NEW | Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National | of 70. If the claimant can not show that "AGE" ORDER.

1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

any claimant who has arrived at the age | Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash- | Any one, however, who is sure that he of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70, is presumed with- ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be is more disabled than is allowed for by the out further proof (and, inferentially, with- mailed him without cost. out examination) to be suffering disability ford Station, on the Fredericksburg & Rich- sufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension

plied for Pension.

The estimate is that there are 162,000 soldiers of the War of the Rebellion who have never applied for pension, and that the majority of them are over 62 years of army affords unusual opportunity of strik- age. We urge upon these comrades that taking the offensive, either by falling upon | well-to-do that they do not need it, they write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National can apply the money to help those who Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper do need it. A pensioner contributes to the blank will be mailed you without cost. It can hardly be supposed that it was anything but Lee's weakness that prevent- lar he draws and puts into circulation stead of acting on the aggressive, adopted ly goes back to the Treasury. The pension list is really a Roll of Honor. Under this "AGE" Order an application can be made that a claimant is half disabled for manual that, in most cases, does not involve ex- labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled ture that was objectionable to many, age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age

the north bank for a crossing.

Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper he has greater disability at these respective The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, blank will be mailed you without cost. TO GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING for him to describe his ailments. It is a LESS THAN \$12.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that an increase, he should write to R. W. is allowed by the "age" order.

der given in another column. If it allows National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you

TO REJECTED CLAIMANTS.

it is their duty to apply. If many are so claim, under any law, was rejected should

TO THOSE WISHING TO ALLEGE MORE DIS-ABILITY THAN IS PRESUMED BY THE

The "AGE" Order presumes and allows

ages than is recited above, it is of no use disadvantage, in fact, because it will incur If under the law of June 27, 1890, as the expense and delay of medical examinaconstrued by the New "AGE" Order, which tion. If a claimant is in fair health for is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive his age, it is useless to apply for more than

"AGE" Order should write to R. W. TO PENSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash-27, 1890, WHO ARE RECEIVING LESS THAN ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

Widows

Upon the death of your soldier husband, apply for pension promptly. It is one of Any one over 62 years of age whose thing is lost by delay. Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

OTHER CLASSES OF CLAIMS.

We are prepared to prosecute all kinds of claims other than those already referred to. Write us briefly about them.

Do not write long letters, and address answers and all correspondence to R. W. amination, which probably removes a fea- at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the Shoppell, or THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, 339 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

The advances of the 21st and 22d brought double lines of battle. Griffin effectually men. The enemy made several attempts to the different corps, which had moved on repulsed the attack, and with such loss to burn the bridge during the night, but these parellel roads at supporting distance, with- the assailants that the Confederate com- were frustrated by the vigilance and good in a few miles of the North Anna River. mander, while continuing to hold three conduct of the troops.

On the following morning it was found Resuming the march on the morning of brigades on Griffin's front, detached the Monday, May 23, the army in a few hours brigade under Brown to make an assault that the Confederates had abandoned their take circuitous routes well eastward, it was, from the start, probable that Lee who but was only to descry its old enemy would gain on his adversary.

Honoreb bed by right into line of battle, and by the bridge. At the same time the Sixth problem then passed from the domain of fell upon Cutler's Division, which was just Corps made the passage on the right at strategy into the tactical question of forc- getting into position on the right of Griffin. the same point at which Warren's Corps

val of four miles. From this circumstance the attempt, recross the North Anna, and

GRANT DECIDED TO TAKE ANOTHER ROUTE.

strategy, which deals with the movements of armies out of sight of each other. Neither, Indeed, seems to have sought to deal the other a blow while on the march, and beth headed as four account of the march, and beth headed as four account of the neight column, under through the woods. The repulse of the energy that through the woods. The repulse of the energy through the woods and restricted the passage without any respectively. abreast one face of this triangle; Warren's HANCOCK HAD TO FIGHT FOR A CROSSING. and Wright's Corps were abreast the other I pass now from Warren on the right to face. Now, when Burnside attempted to Hancock on the left, where that officer had throw his command across the North Anna to carry the passage of the river against at a transit intermediate between the considerable opposition. Hancock's point of passage of Hancock and Warren, of passage, as already seen, was the Ches-Long Creek and the North Anna. Cover- Crittenden, this force also was assailed, ing the bridge on the north side was an ex- and with considerable difficulty made its tended redan, with a wet ditch in front, way back. Then the Confederates interposthe gorge being commanded by rifle-trenches ing, cut off connection between Hancock's in the rear. On the southern bank, which and Warren's Corps, and therefore between

WARREN SECURED JERICHO FORD. its advance brought the columns to the When Warren's column reached

strategy into the tactical question of forc-ing the passage of the river—an opera-ing the passage of the river—an opera-was thrown into much confusion. This un-It will have been noted that the point would naturally seek to gain all the time In the execution of this manuver there Sixth Corps, prepared to follow. Hill then possible in order to establish himself well occurred one of those odd rencounters which | there resulted a very peculiar formation of in his new position. Moreover, the North occasionally happen in the complicated ac- the Confederate line; and from this a train of the river), by which reinforcements marching up by the flank, ran plump finally compelled Gen. Grant to abandon which, however, was easily repulsed. (31) of the river), by which reinforcements marching up by the nank, ran plump were coming to him from the Valley of the same, and the works of Shenandoah. to follow up its first advantage against the take up a wholly different line of march. I right. It was one of those critical situa- shall endeavor to make this intelligible. tions which a moment will decide-the de-The lines on which the army had pushed to advantage of the first volley. With quick on the point at which the self-possession, McCoy wheeled his forward on the left, threw his right wing back North Anna, near the point at which the Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroad crosses that stream. The left column, under Hancock, indeed, struck it at the railroad, and at a point one mile above where the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond crosses the North Anna on a volley which sent it back in disorder from a volley which sent it back in disorder from a voltey of the next volley. With quick while Left, threw his right wing back from the North Anna, and on the passage of Hancock with quick while Left, threw his right wing back from the North Anna, and on the passage of Hancock on the left, threw his right wing back from the North Anna, and on the passage of Warren on the North Anna on the Passage of Hancock with quick while Left, threw his right wing back from the North Anna, and on the passage of Warren on the right threw back his left wing, he continued to cling with his center to the river; so that, as I have said, his a volley which sent it back in disorder form of an obtuse-angled triangle, with the volley which sent it back in disorder form of an obtuse-angled triangle, with the volley which sent it back in disorder form of an obtuse-angled triangle, with the

sistance, but was savagely assailed on the above 350 in killed and wounded. North Anna at Jericho Ford, the Confedthe country, beautifully undulating, is no-where bold, and the river-bottoms have many large and fine plantations, which were at this time under cultivation. It was indeed virgin group of land formed by dominates the northern, was a similar the two wings of the army. and the perfume of blossoms, and the song of Summer birds; homesteads of the Virginia planter (everything on a large and generous scale), and great ancestral elms, dating back to the time before our fore-fathers learned to be rebels. Coming as the army so lately did from where the army so lately did from where the made the country bare and barren as a ford? Division on the center and Craw-made the country bare and barren as a ford? Division on the left. Then push-made the country bare and barren as a similar dominates the northern, was a similar was, plunged into the stream breast-deep, work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar was, plunged into the stream breast-deep, work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar was, plunged into the stream breast-deep, work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar was, plunged into the stream breast-deep, work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of land to be over-based in carrying the bridge-head was a similar work. (35) The tongue of work. (35) The tongue o sion of Hancock's Corps. Birthey of the corps, placed of the river. The more the position of Lee